## MR. EGAN IN CHILL

THIS JUDICIOUS CONDUCT DURING THE REVOLUTION.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION FOR PEACE-AN IMPARTIAL ASYLUM FOR

POLITICAL REFUGEES, To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having recently arrived here from Chili, and finding current various charges against Mr. Egan, the United States Minister in Chili, I beg you will grant me space not so much to defend him as to do him justice and to dispel allegations derogatory to the dignity of a diplomat. Personally I have no reason to take up the cudgels for Mr. Egan. I am an Englishman and a Conservative. But as an Englishman I enjoy fair play, and so cannot pass by unnoticed those unwarranted and even malicious attacks upon a man who, however opposed his political opinions may be to my own, has done his duty as a Minister. When it was announced that Mr. Egan was to be appointed United States Minister to Chili, I opposed him strongly in the Chilian press. When he arrived in that country I urged the Government of Chili not to receive him. I interviewed him personally at Valparaiso, and afterward called upon him, on three distinct occasions, through "La Union" newspaper, to justify himself regarding certain allegations; and again earnestly requested the Chilian Government not to receive him as United States Minister. Mr. Egan did not answer my articles, and shortly afterward he was received as the representative of the United States. No doubt there was from the very beginning

certain prejudice against Mr. Egan among his colleagues of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps in Chili. Little by little this wore off as soon as the differ-ent Ministers were brought into personal contact with him. And it must be confessed that he soon ingratiated himself very much with the Chilians themselves. Mr. Egan is an authority on all matters relating to corn, wheat and flour, and I believe is exceedingly well up in flour-mills and all matters connected with that important branch of Chilian industry. Every one who has lived on the west coast of South America knows perfectly well the high position Chilian flour holds in the markets. Before Mr. Egan had been long in Chili, I had great pleasure in recording in the press several suggestions about improvements in flourmills, hints about more modern machinery, etc. The National Agricultural Society of Santiago also printed some very valuable hints made by Mr. Egan, which were accepted by many of the principal flour-mill owners in Chili. He also made himpelf known to the Chilians through much important data on agricultural matters.

When the Chilian revolution broke out the American Legation harbored many of the leading members of the Chilian opposition, and it is needless to say the treatment they received at the hands of Mr. Egan was all that could be expected under these most difficult circumstances. The most notable case in which Mr. Egan, together with the Brazilian and French Ministers, rendered invaluable services to the gentlemen concerned was during the peace negotiations in April and May. of this year. It may here also be stated that Mr. Egan did his utmost even before that e to bring about a peaceful settlement the trouble in Chili. Of this I had the pleasure of personally convincing myself, in a private conversation with Mr. Egan, I sounded him on the subject, and he expressed to me his greatest willingness to intervene in the matter if the proper advances usual in these negotiations were made to him by the parties concerned. I remember Mr. Egan's concluding remarks in this particular circumstance: "What a pity it is that this trouble in Chili cannot be settled through amicable intervention of the neu-For my part I assure you that I consider myself proud of having contributed both in my private and public capacity toward a settlement of the dispute between Balmaceda and Congress. It is indeed much to be regretted that this fine country should have to suffer materially in a dispute which we all consider as being susceptible to an amicable arrangement proposed and conducted in a proper manner. The sooner it can be done the better, and if my poor services can be of any use they shall be willingly given when properly asked for. In so acting I shall only be doing my duty to my country and showing my gratitude for the hospitality I have received in

were Mr. Egan's words. No observation passed his lips as to which party was in the right in the wrong, and the only sentiment that pervaded his remarks was that of regret over what the country was suffering in consequence of this un-

fortunate struggle.

When the peace negotiations to which I have alluded above were initiated through the mediation of Messrs. Egan, Lafrance and Barros Cavalcanti, representing the United States, France and Brazil respectively, the two last named gentlemen left all the initiative to Mr. Egan. The delegates whom the opposition had charged with these pegotiations were Senores Pedro Montt (to-day Chilian Minister at Washington), Eulogio Altamirano, and Carlos Walker Martinez. It is for these gentlemen to say how they were treated by Mr. Egan and his colleagues under the trying circum-Even if it had been merely mediating between Balmaceda and Congress, the work of Mr. Egan and the other diplomatic representatives would have been arduous enough. But to make matters worse, something occurred which showed how competent Mr. Egan was for the post he had been appointed to, and how by his energy, shrewdness and tact he avoided serious complications for Balmaceda, and at the same time saved the lives of Altamirano, Walker Martinez and Monft, During the time these peace negotiations were going on two hombs were thrown at Balmaceda's Ministers as they were leaving Congress. The effect of this was to em-bitter more than ever the feeling of the Government towards the opposition, and to such an extent that serious complications were threatened. The same evening the bombs had been thrown, Messrs. Egan, Barros Cavaleanti and Lafrance were summoned to the President's palace in Santiago. On their arrival they were ushered into the presence of Don Domingo Godoy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and were notified that the safe-conducts they had granted to Messrs. Altamirano, Montt and Walker Martinez were null and void, as the threwing of bombs must have been done with the connivance of these gentlemen. Mr. Egat here protested in measured terms, and M. Lafrance declared he would hold the Chilian Government responsible for such a step. Senor Godoy very excitedly said that bandits and assassins who used bombs and dynamite were not worthy of a Foreign Minister's protection. Mr. Egan's only answer was that the United States protested neither assassins nor bandits; but that the three opposition delegates were under the protection of the three neutral Powers represented in that Chamber; consequently be (Mr. Egan) would know how to act. Senor Godoy replied that his opinion differed from that expressed by Mr. Egan. M. Lafrance here lost his temper. He told Sener Godoy that his behavior was an insuit to the French Republic and its representative. He insisted on Senor Godoy taking back all he had said, and even threatened more. I understand that Senor Godoy's reply was in the same strain as the threat of M. Lafrance, and it is difficult to foresee what might have happened had not Mr. Egan again intervened. in dignified terms he begged his colleague to be calm, and repeated to Senor Godoy that he was resolved to see all the stipulations made with the opposition delegates faithfully carried out. He added that he would see the President immediately. With that the three Ministers left Senor Godoy. When once admitted to Balmaceda's presence, Mr. Egan informed him of all that had occurred between himself, his colleagues and Godoy. He insisted on the safe-conducts being fully confirmed, and indicated to the President the necessity

of instantly removing Senor Godoy from

the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, to

avoid new complications. Balmaceda was profuse in his apologies for the conduct of his Minister,

personally confirmed the safe-conducts for the

three opposition delegates, and assured Mr. Egan that the obnoxious Senor Godoy would be removed from his post, which was done next day. Mean while the opposition delegates had become very much concerned for their personal safety. They sent for Mr. Egan, who tranquilized them by the assurance that he was responsible for their safety, and that if the negotiations were not carried on he, in person, would see them safe on board and out of

As may be readily understood, the peace negotiations between Balmaceda and Congress were absolutely broken off after the bomb-throwing, and Mr. Egan faithfully redeemed his promise to the three delegates above-named. With M. Lafrance and Senor Barros Cavalcanti, he not only acompanied Senores Altamirano, Montt and Walker Martinez from Santiago to Valparaiso, but also on board the French man-of-war Volta, whence the three opposition delegates were landed at Callao in

Another preminent member of the opposition who solicited United States protection through Mr Egan was Don Agustin Edwards, a great banker, and the richest man in Chili. This protection was also extended to Senor Edwards's family. Mr. Egan went still further. Agreeable to a request made by Senor Edwards, Mr. Egan requested the President's permission to have the American Consul-General in Valparaise, Colonel W. B. McCreery, live in Don Agustin Edward's house in Valparaiso, so that it would be thus guaranteed against any attack by the populace. It is needless to say that Balmaceda readily consented to Mr. Egan's request. The importance of this action cannot be over-estimated. Dor Agustin Edwards's house is a palatial residence, and undoubtedly the finest in Valparaiso. than one occasion mobs had threatened to sack it. Mr. Egan afterwards obtained a safe-conduct for Edwards and family and accompanied them on board. I may here state that before the Congressionalists landed Colonel McCreery gave shelter to many members of the opposition and their families in the house of Don Agustin Edwards over which,

of course, waved the United States flag. Now let me say something about what has so unjustly been charged to Mr. Egan regarding undue partiality for Balmaceda's Government. Let it be remembered that the only legitimate Government that the United States could recognize in Chili was that of Balmaceda, who had con-stantly shown special marks of consideration and esteem toward Mr. Egan. During the revolution no Minister of any foreign Power represented Chili received the attention Mr. Egan did. Is therefore, a matter of surprise that Mr. Egan's sentiments of gratitude towards Balmaceda and his duty as representative of a neutral Power led him to offer the defeated Balmacedists the same shelter and protection granted in the name of the United and protection granted in the name of the United States to the persecuted members of the opposition? Could any man whose heart was in the right place have denied a protection any political fugitive had a right to demand? What is the substance of the allegations made against Mr. Egan as Minister of the United States in Chili? Only that a few Balmacedists have taken reuge at his Legation. I make bold to say that in all his actions as representative of the United States he followed the ideas of common-sense and humanity.

Now, setting aside the accusations of his mies, has Mr. Egan ever complained or what he suffered during the first days of the occupation of Santiago by the Congressionvists? Did Mr. Egan ever mention that his servants and his cook had been put in prison by order of the opposition authorities, and that a guard had been placed opposite the American Legation in Santiago? Not a word has Mr. Egan said respecting these

opposite the American Legation in Sundiago? Not a word has Mr. Egan said respecting these matters.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been sheltered in the American Legation at Santiago since the downfall of President Balmaceda, the wife and two children of that gentleman; Don Acario Cotapos, several Balmacedist Deputies, and several officers of the defeated Government army. Among them was General of Division Don Jose Francisco Gana, ex-Minister of War, and one of the most brilliant officers of the Chilian Army. He has also served in the French Army, and particularly distinguished himself in the war with Peru. He greatly contributed to the Chilian viotory at Chorrillos. Another was Don Adolfo Ibanez, formerly Minister of the Interior; a celebrated lawyer and one of the eleverest men in Chili. His son was first lieutenant on the warship Lynch, and is, I believe, at present in San Francisco. Senator Don Juan E. MacKenna was a third; a grandson of the celebrated Irish General John MacKennal one of the Minister for Foreign Affairs under Balmaceda. He had many occasions of visiting with Mr. Egan as United States Minister. Senator Don Jose Miguel Valdes Carrera was the fourth. He is a nephew of the well-known Chilian patriot, General Luis Carrera, who killed General MacKenna in a duel at Buenos Ayres. He had been Minister of Public Works under Balmaceda. Don Guillermo MacKenna, brother of Don Juan E. MacKenna and ex-Intendente of Santiago, was the lifth. He was also a Senator. Don Ricardu Vicuna, a cousin to the President-elect, Don Claudio Vicuna, acousin to the President-elect, Don Claudio Vicuna, acousin to the President-elect, Don Claudio Vicuna, was the sixth. He was the head

Vicuma, a cousin to the President-elect, Don Claudio Vicuna, was the sixth. He was the head of the Commissariat Department of Bainaceda's army. Don Victor Echaurren Valero, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Santiago, was also there. He is very wealthy and has been Mayor of Santiago.

These persons were received at the American Legation and sheltered according to the precepts of international law. If this has been a cause for any bitter feeling against Mr. Egan, the other foreign Ministers in Santiago, and especially those of the Argentine Republic, Germany and Uruguay, must have laid themselves open to the same feelings. All the refugees were very well treated.

of the Argentine Republic, cermany and chaquelmust have laid themselves open to the same feelings. All the refugees were very well treated,
and there is not a single instance of one of them
having been given up to the Congressional authorities in Santiago.

I was recently struck by some remarks made
about a "London Times" correspondent in Santiago having tried to create a bitter feeling in
Chili against the United States, and I think I
can tell you something about him. He is the hero
of an incident related in the Valparaiso press last
year, which showed a great want of courtesy
on the part of the said correspondent. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that
an Englishman, a gentleman and a member of the
press could have been guilty of such an action.
The affair took place in Santiago at a diplomatic
reception. One of the employes of the Chilian
Foreign Office presented him to several of the
Envoys who assisted at the reception, among them
Mr. Egan. The latter held out his hand and "The
Times" correspondent refused to take it. Of course Mr. Egan. The latter held out his hand and "The Times" correspondent refused to take it. Of course Mr. Egan immediately turned his back on him, and the young employe of the Chilian Foreign Office was profuse in his apologies to the American Minister, who merely answered loud enough for all present to hear. "It is no offence whatever, as it does not come from a gentleman."

Before I conclude, let me again state that if anything I have said above can be construed into praise for Mr. Egan as Minister of the United States I consider it only his due. As an Englishman and a Conservative I consider him my political enemy. As Minister of the United States he commands the resucet of all right-thinking men.

respect of all right-thinking men.

OBSERVER. New-York, Nov. 19, 1891.

## FOR A NEW NAVY YARD EXAMINATION.

The Board which met in the New-York Navy Yard a few months ago for the purpose of effecting the re-organization of the force of workmen employed there is to meet again in a few days. "Special Order No. 11" has been received at the Navy Yard, saying that candidates recommended did not come up to the standard. A new examination will be held, beginning Monday, November 30. The following places at the New-York Navy Yard are vacated and opened to competition under this order: Construction Department-Master shipwright, master joiner, \$6 a day each; master shipfitter (outside), 87 a day; master sparmaker, master painter. \$5 a day each; quarter-man-in-charge of blockmakers and coopers, quarter man-in-charge of blockmakers and coopers, quarter man-in-charge of caulkers, and oakummakers, \$4.50 a day cach; quasterman-in-charge of laborers, \$4 a day, Sicam Engineering—Master bollernaker—\$5.25 a day. All applications are to be addressed to the commandant of the yard, and must be received by him on or before November 28.

VAMOOSE HEADY TO MEET THE NORWOOD. The captain of the steam yacht Vamoose received the following dispatch from W. R. Hearst on Thursday:

Sansalite, Cal., Nov. 18, 1891.
To Theo. Heilbron, New-York. A race over the American Yacht Club course and under the direction of the club has been agreed to by all parties; that much is settled. The question of time alone remains now. I will agree to any date that the American Yacht Club may name, or I will have the Vamoose go with the Norwood to New-Lendou and there wait for such weather as the referee shall consider favorable for the Norwood.

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HISTORY. GAMES OF OLDEN DAYS-DEVELOPMENT OF THE

MODERN SYSTEM-SOME FAMOUS PLAYERS-THE RECORD OF CHAMPION-SHIP CONTESTS.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 20 (special).—To write the history of football at Yale, one must almost write the history of Yale Itself. Assuredly he must begin as far back as Yale begins. There are those who assert that even before Yale was football was; and that the good old college was chiefly founded for the sake of the classic eleven. Doubtless that is a campaign lie, put forward by the foes of classic culture. But this is indisputable, that long before the Bob Cook stroke was foreseen by the most accomplished prophets, and before Stagg's curves and sildes were visible in the oroscope, aye, even before the Greek gods began to prepare the way for the Class of Pifty-three, footoall was as much an institution of Yale as the elms or the fence itself. The most ancient pictures extan of the Yale campus show the boys playing football on it. Not as they play it now played they it then. Not even the most fertile fancy can portray McClung arrayed in broad-skirted coat and steeple-hat of the Colonial days. Nor is it known that the old Continentals in their ragged regimentals were greatly given to ploughing the ground with each other's faces is the halcyon custom now. But it was football all the same a hundred years ago.

About half a century ago the game took a more sys tematic guise, and every fall a grand champtonship match was played between the sophomores and fresh-men, the seniors and juniors looking on from the serene height of the top of the sence. For just twenty years this custom was observed, from 1840-'41 to 1860-'61. And they do say that the freshmen were not always beaten. The younger class would issue a formal chal-lenge, and the elder would accept it, half in disdain and half in pity. There was sure to be a great throng of spectators. The steps of the State House served as a grandstand when the contest took place on the green. They also served to mark the goal at that end of the field, while Chapel-st. marked the other. The players would come upon the field grotesquely clad, often with painted faces. A freshman would have the ball to begin with. His classmates—for the whole of each class took part—gathered round him in what they called a phalanx, and rushed against the sophomores. There would be a little concerted action, each man playing for himself. Indeed, it was much like the It is to be observed, however, that in those early days the V form of attack was the established plan of campaign.

faculty. It had become so that in football season al most any day any one who wanted to cross the green had to fight his way through a Howling, kicking were unreasonable enough to object. And then one rear the firemen of New-Haven wanted to parade and the students wanted to play football at the same time and in the same place. That made trouble, which ended in the firemen getting whipped and the students getting fined. So football passed away to await anther incarnation.

The revival of it, and the creation of the modern game must be credited to the classes of 1872 and 1873 in general, and to D. S. Schaff of 1873 in particular. He had been at Rugby, and was an enthusiast for the Rugby game. When the students tried to renew their old rights on the green, however, there was more trouble. Thereupon they secured a vacant plat of ground on Ein-st, and used it until 1876, when they moved to Hamilton Park, until 1884, when their present grounds were finished. D. S. Schaff was elected first president of the Yale Football Association by the votes of the entire college, on October 31, 1872. A code of rules was adopted, very different from those of to-day. It was not permitted to pick the ball up, or run with it. It must only be moved by kicking. The touchdown had not been invented.

The first important game was played on November 16, 1872, and Columbia was the victim. There were twenty men in each team, and when a man got hurt, and had to quit playing, no one took his place, but a man dropped out of the other team to make it even. Columbia had the bigger and stronger men, but Yale had the better discipline and won by a score of three goals to nothing. Princeton wanted to play Yale that year, but its challenge was not accepted. The next fall, on October, 1878, however, an intercollegiate asand Rutgers. Harvard was urged to join, but deand Ruigers. Harvard was urged to join, but de-clined. Yale's rules were adopted by the association. That fall Yale beat Ruigers, but was beaten by Princeton. In 1874 Yale boat Rutgers and Columbia.

A new ern was opened in 1875, when, on October 16, the representatives of Yale and Harvard met at Springfield to arrange for a game between the two col- 1 goal. leges under what they termed "modified Rugby rules." These rules were new to Yale, and the result Columbia, but got some little revenge by trouncing Rutgers and Wesleyan. Then the regular Rugby rules were adopted, and Yale studied them to such purpose that in 1876 she beat Princeton and Harvard handsomely. In this year, too, the Yale and Harvard freshmen played a game on Boston Common with snow on the ground and the mercury far below zero.

But 1876 was memorable for more than that. It was the year in which the Yale team had, for the first time, a half-back named Walter C. Camp, probably the greatest of all players. To him, more than to any one clse, is due the subsequent improvement of the gamethe changes in the rules, the scientific basis. For six successive years he played half-back, and for two of them was also captain. No man ever played better himself, or inspired his comrades to greater efforts. In 1887 the gigantic rusher, Lamb, was on Yale's team, and the next year Hull joined him, one of the most energetic and roughest of players. Hull played for six years and Lamb for five. Knapp and Wallace, the end rushers; Terry, the hulf-back; Beecher, quarter-back; Isult, full-back; Corwin, Corbin, Farwell, Badger, Peters, Woodruff, Carter, Hamlin, Gill, Cross-these and many more have been among the great players of late years. And are not their mighty deeds treasured in the chrenicles of Yale ?

One of the greatest of Ynle's games was that with Princetor in 1885, when Watkinson, Yale's half-back, did phenomenal goal-kicking from the field, and Lamar made the run which has given his name athletic im mortality. Another great game was played with Harvard in 1889, when Wurtemburg and McClung were the heroes of the day. In 1886 Yale lost the championship by the calling of the game on account of darkness five minutes before time was up, with the score 4 to 0 in Yale's favor. In 1881, also, Yale lost

through a technicality.

As has been said, the Rugby rules were adopted in 1876. But many changes have since been made. The number of players was fixed at eleven in 1878. The present system of counting points was adopted in 1883. In 1884 the rule was passed compelling a side making a touchdown to try for goal; and in 1887 the use of an umpire in addition to a referee

was decided upon.

The record of games is as follows: The record of games is as follows: In 1876 Yale won the championship, defeating Princeton, Parvard and Celumbia. In 1877 no championship was awarded; Yale made two touchdowns to Princeton's nothing, but under the

rules it was a tie game. In 1878 Harvard won the championship, beating Princeton; but being beaten by Yale.

In 1879 Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia played, and drawn games and no championship were In 1880 the same clubs played with the same result, though justly Yale was the winner.

In 1881 the same clubs played and Yale won, beatng Harvard and being tied with Princeton. In 1882 the same clubs played and Yale won, beating both Harvard and Princeton.

In 1883 the same clubs played. Yale had a rush ne whose members averaged 185 pounds each in eight. Hence the championship still tarried at New-Haven.
In 1884 Wesleyan took Columbia's place in the four-cornered fight. So championship was awarded. In 1885 it was Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan and Pennsylvania, the Harvard faculty keeping that club out. Princeton won, thanks to Lamar's famous out.

sprinting.
In 1ee6 there were five clubs, Harvard Johning the
four of the former year. No championship was
awarded, but Yale beat Princeton by 4 to 0 in an
anfinished game.

four of the former year. No championship also awarded, but Yale beat Princeton by 4 to 0 in an unfinished game.

In 1887 the same five clubs played, and Yale won. Harvard bent Princeton.

In 1888 Harvard was out of the league and Yale won. Yale's game with Princeton was at the New-York Polo Grounds, and Bull distinguished himsell by kicking two goals from the field. Neither side could score a touchdown.

In 1889 Harvard returned to the fold, and was beaten by both Yale and Princeton; and Yale got badly beaten by Princeton in New-York. Thus Princeton won the championship.

In 1890 Harvard was out of it again, but played with Yale and defeated her. 12 to 6, and it was a great day for Cammock, Trafford et al. Then Yale slanghiered Princeton at East New-York, by 32 to 0, the greatest score on record between those colleges. In 1891—1

THE FOOTBALL RECORD. the remaining ten, Yale won seven times and Prince-

HARVARD'S YOUNG KICKERS. A CHAPTER OF GOOD OLD YALE'S ATHLETTO SALIENT FEATURES OF A HALF CENTURY OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

> NOTABLE PLAYERS OF FORMER YEARS-SOME GAMES TO BE REMEMBERED.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special).-As long ago as 1841 football was played at Harvard, aithough then it existed in a very crude state. For Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson some time ago wrote that in 1841, when he was graduated, "Pootball was the first game into which undergraduates were initiated. man must take part in the defence of his class against the sophomores. It was then a manly, straightorward game, rough and vigorous, but with none of the unnecessary brutalliy to which this match-game afterward descended, and which led to its temporary prohibition. After the first evening the match-games ceased, and the sides divided themselves almost at random, the more players the better. It was a much "School Days at Rugby," and simpler than that now played as the 'Harvard game,' But nothing in fom Hughes's description can exaggerate the fascinaions of the sport, to me at least; and I can recall at this moment the feeling of exhibitration as one drew near to the 'Delta' (where Memorial Hall now stands) on some autumn evening, while the game was in progress—the joyous shouts, the thud of the ball, the sweet sinell of the crushed grass. Then came the taking of sides, the anxious choice of a position, the wary efence, the magnificent rush! It seemed game for men and giants, rather than for boys; and yet I remember that it was mainly confined in those tays to the three lower classes, and that I was more than once reproached for juvenility, as being the only member of my class who clung to it in the senior year; I having then almost attained the age at which

students now usually enter college seventeen."

So much for football in 1841—when it was more o sport than a game. This description of the spor in that year was applicable to any of the subsequent years up to 1874; for football, as a game, did not change very much, and did not become a scientific came and an intercollegiate sport till 1874. In this year a football association was formed by the most prominent men in Harvard College—"for the purpose of arousing an interest in the game greater than has heretofore been shown, and for the purpose of getting together a suitable team to represent Harvard in the Accordingly a large contests with other colleges." number of men came out and tried for a team. It was not, however, till November 13, 1875, that

Harvard played her first game of football with another college. This was with Yale, her natural enemy, and strange to relate, Harvard won with the greatest case, the score being 4 goals and 4 touchdowns for Harvard and nothing for Yale. (The new system of seoring did not come into vogue until 1885.) This was the team of which the famous Leeds, '77, was captain, and on which Morse, '74, and Waken, '75, played-all of whom were well known to men of those days.

The next year, however, Yale won, scoring one goal o Harvard's three touchdowns. 'The game was played at New-Haven November 18, 1876, and an interesting act in connection with this game is that William E Russell (now Governor), '77, was the judge for Harvard. All through the fall, in fact, Mr. Russell's name is very prominent in connection with football and general ath-letic affairs. So that it is not strange that the Governor takes such a lively interest in the game now. Again, in the spring of 1877 W. E. Russell was umpire for Harvard in a game between Harvard and Princeton, in which Harvard won. In November of the same year Princeton got her revenge by winning from Har-With the fall of 1878 the "Walter Camp decade,"

so-called, began, and the energy of this redoubtable cootball captain at Yale and his followers seemed to make null and void all Harvard's efforts. On Novem ber 23, at Boston, Yale again won from Harvard, scoring one goal and one touchdown to Harvard's nothing The previous week Princeton had also defeated Har vard at Boston by one touchdown to nothing. In 1879 Harvard put a better team in the field, and the result was that the game between her and Yale on November 8 at New-Haven was drawn, although a week later Princeton had no difficulty in beating Harvard.

With the fall of 1880, that prince of football captains, W. H. Manning (whose sad death 1.0 years ago in the New-York Central accident gave such a shock to old football men at Harvard), came into power, and although he struggled hard to put a good team in the floid, his material was poor, and the indifference of the college at large was great, and consequently Harvard was beaten by Yale in the great game of Novemb 25 at Boston, 1 goal and I touchdown to nothing. On November 13 Princeton had beaten Harvard 2 goals

Again in 1881 "Billy" Manning was captain, and again another struggle was made to beat Yale, but this year Yale had a magniteent team, and again Harvard was beaten. In the fall of 1882-Nov 25-the match game was played at Cambridge and was won by Yale. She scored 1 goal 3 touchdowns, while Harvard scored nothing. Previously, on November 18, Princeton had also beaten Harvard. With the fall of 1882 Kimball began playing quarter-back, and this year Harvard was badly beaten. Princeton beat her on November 17, scoring 5 goals to Harvard's 1 goal and 1 touch-And Yale beat Harvard on November 20 at New-York, scoring 4 goals to Harvard's 1 touchdown.

During these last four years, '80, '81, '82 and '83, the Eughy game had been played-practically the same as it is played now. But it was not till the fall of 1884 that the present system of counting scores came into use. It was certainly disastrons for Harvard, for on November 15 Princeton beat Harvard at Cambridge, 36-6. And on November 22, at New-Haven Yale beat Harvard, 48-0! This overwhelming defeat, Yate best Harvard, 48-01 Into overwhelming deleas, coupled with the athlette committee's knowledge of certain practices in connection with the eleven (for Harvard exclusiveness and indifference were at their height then), caused the athletic committee to insist upon Harvard's temporary withdrawal from the Intercollegiate Association.

In the fall of 1886 Harvard was allowed to reenter the Intercollegiate Association, although she

In the fail of 1886 Harvard was allowed to reenter the Intercollegiate Association, although she was again easily beaten by Yale and Princeton. Yale defeated her 29-4, and Princeton 12-0. It was during this fail that Harvard played her memorable game against Phillips Exeter Academy, and beat her 188 to 0, which is the largest football score on record. In 1887 Bert Holden was captain, and he was the first man to begin to do that careful and honest work for the eleven which finally ended in victory for Harvard last year. It was this year that Cumnock was first seen on the foetball field, and his end rush was just as much of a feature then as it was last year. Although Holden and his men worked energetically, the teams of Yale and Princeton were very strong, and Harvard was defeated by both those colleges, Princeton beating her again 12 to 0; although in the Yale game the score was very close, 17 to 8. Previously in the fail Harvard had beaten Wesleyan 110 to 0, and University of Pennsylvania 42 to 0.

In 1888, under the captaincy of "Joe" Sears, careful, honest and energetic, Harvard's eleven steadily improved, but as yet she was not strong enough for Yale or Princeton. Princeton beat Harvard 18 to 6, and on account of certain objections by the faculty to the place of the game with Yale, Harvard was compelled to forfeit to Yale.

Of 1889 and 1890, the football history of which is still fresh in the minds of everybody, what need is there to say much! With 1880 there came into power in the football world at Harvard a man whose name is a symbol for all that is energetic, entinstant and careful—Arthur James Cumnock. He saw the evils which had existed in the football system at Harvard and enadicated them. He showed men that he wanted hard work, and he got it. Ana although Princeton beat Harvard 41 to 15, and Yale 6 to 0, yet it was but the cloud which preceded the dawn of victory of the next year, when Harvard men grew suddenly fond

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of arithmetic and took delight in repeating to Yalo WHATA PASTOR SEES AND HEARS men those delightful numbers, 12 to 6!

TO PUSH THE INVESTIGATION.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER MACLAY INVITED TO TAKE IT UP.

ee on Buildings of the Board of Edu cation will continue to investigate the deviations from the specifications in the contracts for public school buildings next week. The postponement of the work has become necessary owing to the absence of a chairman of the committee since the resignation of Joseph J. Little. It has always been a difficult matter to induce members of the board to accept a member sponsibility connected with the place. Many Comso on the committee at all. The members dec that as a rule they have not time to examine all the work connected with the department and are obliged to accept the statements of the superintendent

It was learned yesterday that in all probability Robert Maclay will accept the chairmanship of the committee, of which he is new a member. Mr. Maclay was assigned to the committee at the same time as the retiring chairman. He is now chairman of the executive committee of the Nautical School. President Hunt is anxious to have Mr. Maclay assume the place and prosecute the investigation, at least until the expiration of the present scho year. The Commissioners in general favor the appointment. Mr. Maclay's term of office will not end until 1893, so that he has plenty of time before him if he continues a member of the committee.

The committee of experts to examine all the build ings erected within the last six years will be appointed as soon as possible, that the members of the commit-tee, five in number, may begin their work at once

given to them.

At the next meeting of the Board of Education the members will discuss a resolution introduced last Wednesday upon the advisability of asking the counsel of the Board to determine at once whether any action can be taken against contractors and others believed to be at fault. Some Commissione's are in favor of postponing action upon the resolution until the investigation of the Committee on Buildings is completed.

ANXIOUS TO BECOME SCHOOL TEACHERS. The Committee on Teachers of the Board of Educ appointment of several new teachers. Action upon the appointments will be taken at the next meeting of the Board. An examination of a number of candidates for an examination of a number of candidates for appointment as special teachers in the public schools was held at the rooms of the Board yesterday atternoon. Syrians, Germans and other foreigness were among the candidates. It has been found necessary to have a certain number of such teachers, as many of the pupils of foreign-born parents do not speak a word of the English language.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING-THE GAME SEA SON-FLORIDA ORANGES.

and tons of turkeys, slaughtered Thanksgiving holiday, have been brought to the city within the last week by rail and steamboat. Next week will see many tons more of them come in from the East, the West, the North and the South. It is estimated that not less than 1,000,000 turkeys will be from the Western States. They sell at 18 and 22 cents with him a record of decoted service in a church which a pound retail, but when bought in large quantities to supply Thanksgiving dinners for the city's great population which is housed in penal and charitable institu-tions they cost 16 and 17 cents. There will be few people need go without all the turkey they can digest on the National holiday, for every year the custom is spreading among large employers of distributing the rhanksgiving birds among their employes, as a token of good-will and a further bond of union between capital and labor. For instance, John Claffin, the head of the great drygoods house in this city, has asked bids from poultry dealers to supply him with 800 turkeys next week. And along with all this goes the boom in the cranberry, potato and pie business likewise.

An enterprising poultry-dealer these days never admits having anything in stock except Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut or Pennsylvania turkeys, for these states supply all the birds especially prepared and fattened for market on a diet of commeal and milk. Nevertheless, all the turkeys raised in these States in a year would hardly supply New-York City a week. Notwithstanding what the dealer says, the chances are that the housekeeper who asks for a Rhode Island turkey will be promptly accommodated with one -from Illinois. But all turkeys are good, though some may be better than others, and the housekeeper looking for a Thanksgiving offering will not be far astray if she keeps these points in mind in buying her turkey : Get one killed not later than to-day, dry-picked, weighing about fifteen pounds and hatched last spring. Also, it been properly butchered, that no blood has been left in the body, with wattles pink as in life. the skin white and the flesh firm and hard. A turkey properly butchered is one that was tied up by the legs, head downward, and a sharpened file thrust into its month far enough to sever the neck veins, and then left hanging until all the blood has run out of its body through its mouth.

Poultry is somewhat higher, because of the approx of Thanksgiving. State broiling chickens are 18 cents a pound, Philadelphia roasters 25 cents, fowls 14 cents and frozen capon 30 and 32 cents a pound.

The game season is now at its best and there is no cause for grumbling at the prices. Quall, fat and toothsome, can be had for \$3 a dozen, which is 50 cents cheaper than last week; canvasback ducks, with the flavor of the wild celery of the Chesapeake on them, sell at \$6 50 n dozen; ruddy ducks cost \$1 a pair now. when three years ago they were ignored as a market bird. Teal, green-wing and blue-wing are worth \$1 25 a pair; redheads, \$3 00 a pair; broadbills, widgeons and wood ducks, 75 cents and \$1 a pair. Western jackrabbits, weighing ten pounds, may be had for \$2 and \$2 25 a pair. Before long larges from Germany and England will be in the market, bringing about the same figures. Stall-fed rabbits cost \$1 a pair, and the familiar little cotton-tails of the neighboring woods are worth only 40 cents a pair. Little gray squirrels are to be had for 25 and 35 cepts a pair, and a very good substitute they make for chicken in a stew. Opossums from Virginia and Maryland, highly prized by the colored brother, are on sale in Washington Market at 35 and 50 cents each. Partridges are selling at \$1.25 to \$1.60 a pair. Long Island yellow-leg snipe cost \$3.50 a dozen, grass plover \$3, woodcock \$1.50 a pair, and squab \$4.50 a dozen. Venison steaks sell for 25 cents a pound and reasting pigs for \$3 each.

Down in Fulton Market wild turkeys, all feathered as when they were shot in the mountains of East Tennessee and Kentacky, can be had for 25 cents a pound. They weigh from tweive to sixteen pounds.

Fresh-hald Long Island eggs sell for 33 and 40 cents a dozen now, according to the locality in which they are purchased. Eigin creamery butter costs 35 cents a pound.

As noticed in The Tribune two days are stee ten worth only 40 cents a pair. Little gray squirrels are

a dozen now, according to the locality in which they are purchased. Eight creamery butter costs 35 cents a pound.

As noticed in The Tribune two days ago, the immense crop of Florida oranges is now coming North at an unprecedented rate, and this wholesome and necessary fruit was never in finer shape or cheaper in this market. A dozen fine, ripe and sweet Florida oranges can be had for 25 cents, while \$1.75 will get a box of the finest fruit. Of course when the Florida crop comes all other varieties take a back seat, so to speak. The Jamaicans, though excellent, can be had at retail for 1 cent each. The Mediterranean crop cannot stand the competition with the peerless Florida fruit and does not cut any figure-in this market until April, when the Florida season is about ending. Formerly there was a good sale for the Valencia, a Spanish orange, in this country in the winter, but the new tariff and the big Florida crop have about stopped the importation of Valencias.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO CHURCH PEOPLE.

Professor Briggs will discuss "The Rible in a Church to morrow evening in the Church of the Covenant. This is to be followed by the professor was sermois on "The Bible and the Reason" and "The Bible and Inerrancy." Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, will speak to morrow evening on "The Bible and Higher Criticism."

"The Chicago Interior," in discussing the Briggs case, remarked: "The unpleasantness between Call and Abel arose out of a theological controversy." The witticism was taken up solemnly by "The Presbytman," which by an elaborate exegesis proved that neithe it the passage referred to nor in the characters of Osia and Abel could be found the materials for a theological de-pute. "The Congregationalist" thinks that the execu-is not less humorous than the original statement, with "The Examiner," whose editor evidently speaks for memory, says: "As nearly as we remember, Cala wa a heretic and began the controversy, and was in the wrong all through, while the or hodox Abel was wiely the right. Several inferences might be drawn, sa of which is that theological controverses are not ways to be charged against the orthodox party.

"The Preaching of John the Baptist in Its Related to Modern Theology" will be the topic discussed t Baptist ministers next Monday morning.

At the dinner of the Presbyterian Union, November 30, in the Assembly Rooms of the Opera House the will be short addresses by Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Dr. A. E. Kittredge, ex-Governor Bedle, of New-Jersy, and Dr. Howard Duffield, the new pastor of the Fin Presbyterian Church. Dr. Duffield will discuss "O Common Presbyterianism."

The Rev. George S. Webster, the pastor of the Chapel of the Covenant, in East Forty-second-st., is expounding the prophery of Jonah to his people. Last Sunday night he introduced "An Honest Traveller," and to morrow night he will describe "A stronge Prayes meeting." "A Frightened City" and "A Preacher Se proved" are the two remaining subjects.

Speaking of the present unsettled condition of the Presbyterian Church, "The Catholic Mirror," of Ballmore, says: "It must be Revision or division." either case, it is inevitable decadence. has had its day." Commenting on this judgment, "Too Christian Advocate," adds: "A body of Christians which is doing so much for Christian missions, Christian edu-cation and the inculcation of Christian morals and failed as the Presbyterian Church is not likely to decay soon It has had its day, is now having its day, and it bid fair to be a long day. May it continue to the end

The installation of the Rev. Hugh Pritchard a pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church will occur as morrow evening. Dr. John C. Buss. Moderate at the Presbytery, will preside, and Dr. S. D. Alexane. stated clerk, will offer prayer. Dr. A. F. Schader Dr. John Hall, Dr. J. R. Kerr, Dr. D. G. Wylie, Dr. J. F. Sutton and Dr. George Alexander by the Committee of Arrangements to take part the installation.

The Rev. J. H. Ashworth, paster of the Macdonn Street Baptist Church, has resigned his work in the If he goes to the church at Putnam, Cons., where he has received a unanimous call, he will can cannot well afford to lose him.

The New-York Port Society has opened a branch is Brooklyn, in Furman-st. near Atlantic-ave. Then will be a free reading-room for seamen, open every tay in the year, and cospel services three days in the week. Russell W. Mckee is chairman of the Brooklyn committee, and the Rev. Samuel Boult is pastor of the church at Catherine and Madison sts.

It is said that the constitution of the Christian Educator Society has been translated into the German French, Swedish, Norwegian, Spanish, Chinese, Radiand Fili languages, and it is being translated into Armenian, Turkish and other foreign tongues, if Pr. Clark, president of the United Society, should go around the world, as it is probable that he will do after the next annual convention in this city, he will find friends in every nation that he may visit. The growth of this society is truly phenomenal, and it has done mad to solve the question, "What shall we do with our young people!" It is said that the constitution of the Christian Es

CONFIDENCE IN BUSINESS UNSHAKEN.

The business failures reported to R. G. Dun & Co. for the last week numbered 252 for the United States an thirty-three for Canada, a total of 255, compared vill 201 a week ago and 274 for the corresponding week 1800. The weekly review summarizes the general situation as follows: "Much has happened of its to depress business and shake confidence, and yet confidence is not shaken, and the volume of business is still close to the greatest ever attained. The bank failure at Boston caused scarcely a ripple of excit-ment. The failure of speculative banks at Berlin has been industriously used to depress stocks during the last week, but the average price of shares is higher than a week ago. This country begins to realize that, with the only supplies of grain to keep nilhons in Europe from starvation, besides meats, cotton and oil which other countries must have, the United States is in a stronger position than any other nation, and need no quake at every European alarm. Prices are settles downward with enormous production, but the fact the such production continues shows that the low prices are not ruinous. Alarm about the money marked in passed, and no disturbance is apprehended this real Industries are on the whole well employed, and it is especially noteworthy this week that there is a best tone in branches of trade which have been most barrassed."

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